WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1880.

Amesements To-Day American Dime Museum—IV Bovery, Hooth's Theater—La Favella. Broadway Op va No sa—Mus, Anrol's Deuglier, Date's New Theater—The Hoot Ridly. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Piratie of Penrapes

Fifth Avenue Thentre-Firsts of Ferrance,
ifmud Opers House.—The Lady Cascarty, Maines,
Haverly's Thentre-T-e Tourists, Matines,
Hoster & Hist'n Garden Cor'ert,
Noter & Hist'n Garden Cor'ert,
New York Shatting Hinh-Maileon av, 18th and 18th ets
Nible's Garden—The O the Blave. Matines,
New York Riginarium Paristan Circus. Matines,
Park Thentre-Parista.

Atamturd Thentre-Our Candidate.

San Prancisco i Sustreia-Broodway and 20th et. Theatre Countque—Railigan duards' Christmas. Hall Tony Paston's Theatre—Variety. Union Square Theatre—The Police Printel, Wellinch's Theatre—Hy Awful Dat.

Elihu B. Washburne-Washburne with an e-for Governor of Illinois.

The Hon. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE has been spoken of for some time past as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois. There are several other candidates; but recently it has been stated that he " will consent to the use of his name "which means he begins to think there is some show in his favor.

It is very desirable that Mr. WASHBURNE should be brought forward. He would then be obliged to declare his sentiments on national politics, and especially with reference to a third term. If he should declare himself in favor of a third term it would be his sudden political death. Whereas if he should come out strongly against it, he would almost inevitably become the Republican candidate for President. Possibly in the election he might be beaten by such a Democrat as JOHN M. PALMER OF LYMAN TRUMBULL, from his own State; but if he were to write a strong letter or make a strong speech against a third term, his chance for the White House would not be second to that of any man living.

Working the Weaver Scheme.

The Greenbackers of the House are now said to be disposed to make their fight for party existence on Mr. WEAVER'S army and navy pay bill. This measure proposes to give all Union soldiers and sailors, or their beirs, the difference in value which existed between their pay in gold and greenbacks, reckoned on their various pay days during the war, together with six per cent. Interest, sompounded semi-annually, up to date.

soldier bill which even the Hon. John A. LOGAN calls demagogue must be suspicious; and that worthy did denounce and disown, the other day, this WEAVER bill, from his place in the Senate, while presenting a petition in its favor. Meanwhile, such petitions are pouring in. Mr. VOORHEES resently offered one, purporting to contain 7,000 names, and it was a specimen of many.

These petitions set forth that currency at the time the soldiers were paid was worth only from 40 to 70 per cent. in coin. Calling the amount 50 per cent., and observing also Mr. Weaver's semi-annual compounding of interest, we shall find this preposterous bill designing to pay all soldiers and sailors and their heirs about twice as much more as they have already received.

It is not surprising to learn that Mr. WRAVER bimeelf roughly estimates that it would take \$500,000,000 to carry out the provisions of his bill, for which sum he accordingly calls, as an addition to the present stock of irredeemable paper money. The folly and recklessness of this scheme, and its utter lack of reason, might be relied has not always shown backbone enough to resist inflation pressure or soldier pressure,

and still less both combined. The Forty-third Congress passed the Bounty Equalization bill and the Fortyfifth Congress passed the Pension Arrears bill, under circumstances like those which now surround the WEAVER bill. In both cases, the House threw the responsibility of defeating or amending these bills on the Benate, and in both the Senate was unequal to the duty. Some Congressmen sup their convictions through fear of being deleated in their districts; others, in response to appeals to help the party to bid for the soldier vote.

This year the WRAVER scheme has the advantage of an approaching Presidential election, as well as an election for Congress men; and the Washington Capital, in advo eating the scheme, lately said: "No party will dare repudlate the just claim of such a host of voters." Congressmen of both parties, warned by experience, should join at once in refusing to be bulldozed, on such grounds, into the support of this bill. Preposterous as it is, it is fast becoming perilous. Probably a good many Congressmen will already be found to lack the courage to do their share in killing it.

The Abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

On Wednesday of last week the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, which had already been sanctioned by the Senate, was passed by the Lower House of the Spanish Cortes. The law, it was announced, would be promulgated immediately at Madrid, and sent to Havana before April to be there put in execution. It is noteworthy that all the Porto Rican and Cuban members of the Cortes, with the exception of the State functionaries of the former island, abstained from voting for the measure. Neither the planters nor the honest friends of manumission were satisfied with the bill, and the reason will be plain enough when we examine its provisions and contrast them with those of other emancipation acts. ine right of the slave owner to compensa-

tion for the loss of labor, heretofore secured to him by statute, is recognized in principle by the new Spanish law, but the means chosen for giving it practical effect are the worst possible. The experience of other countries has conclusively shown that the owners, if their claim to amends be admitted, should receive a sum of money from the public treasury, while the slaves should be manumitted completely and at once. It is true that Spain is too poor to pay the Cuban planters a sum at all equivalent to the market value of their slave labor; but it was known that the parties interested would accept a substitute in the shape of important modifications of the tariff, and this was the expedient advocated by MARTINEZ CAMPOS. These fiscal changes, which, of course, would signally curtail the revenue accruing to Spain from the island, have been refused by the new Ministry, who have replaced them with provisions acceptable neither to the ranges for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in Cuba in 1886, 1887, and 1888, thus guaranteeing an average term of seven years of provisional servitude under their present masters. Under these regulations the slaveholding class complain that the larger part of their property is confiscated without amends of any kind, and that their treatment is far harsher than the conditions imposed on the planters of Jamaica and

the slave point to the gross abuses of the apprenticeship system in the last-named cases, and declare the Government bill has sacrificed the interests of the very class which it pretends to liberate.

The precise purport of the law now applied to Cuba will be best brought out by comparison with other emancipation measures. Passing over the abolition of slavery during and after the late civil war, wherein, owing to peculiar circumstances, the question of compensation was not considered, we find that the provisional Government of 1848 suppressed slavery in the French colonles without allowing any indemnity whatever to the masters. This example stands at one end of the scale, and the course adopted by the Brazilian Government at the other. By the called manumission law, adopted in Brazil in 1871, certain classes of slaves, including those belonging to the Crown and the nation, were set free forthwith, and those belonging to the religious orders were to be liberated within seven years. The great majority, however, were to remain slaves during their lives, and although their children were technically deemed free born, the master had the option of retaining their services until they should be twenty-one years of age, or of receiving from the Government a pecuniary equivalent. As regards the mass of slaves living at the promulgation of this law, the socalled emancipation was plainly a sheer mockery. We may add that the regulations intended to secure free-born children from ill treatment at the hands of their masters during their minority have proved to a large extent abortive, as might have been expected. The Brazilian scheme, in a word. is the worst ever put forward in the guise of a humanitarian design.

The solution of the slave question applied by England to its West Indian possessions was relatively just to both sides, but its weak point deserves attention in connection with the Spanish experiment. The British abolitionists, headed by CLARKSON and WIL BEHFORCE, had insisted upon immediate and unqualified emancipation. The Government bill, however, passed in 1833, was of the nature of a compromise, and provided for an apprenticeship of six years for the slaves, together with the payment to the masters of \$100,000,000 out of the national treasury. The friends of emancipation would have preferred to pay a larger sum in money on condition that the stipulated apprentice ship should be suppressed. Their apprehenslons of oppression and bad faith on the part of the masters were fully realized. The apprenticeship system worked so ill, and the complaints of crueity were so frequent and well founded, that in the case of certain islands the local Legislatures voluntarily abolished it. Finally, in 1838, two years before the time of its appointed expirationnotwithstanding the vehement advocacy of the interests of the ex-slave owners by Mr. GLADSTONE-it was brought to an end in Jamaica by act of Parliament. It was the sinister workings of the apprenticeship plan. as brought out at this time in the debates of the House of Commons, which definitely condemned the system among civilized countries, and led to its summary rejection by France and by other European nations which subsequently followed its example.

It may be said for the scheme of manumission applied to Cuba by CANOVAS DEL CAS-TILLO that it is a great deal better than nothing, and at least lays a basis for a more equitable measure. The experience of the English with Jamaica proves that it is much easier to curtail a term of apprenticeship than to secure the original adoption of the principle in lieu of permanent slavery. A reduction of the period for when the more liberal party, headed by Campos and SAGASTA, comes into power, an event probably not distant. It is true that the seven years' apprenticeship may be regarded as the compensation guaranteed by the Government to the slave owners for their confiscated property. But it is probable, from recent declarations of the planters, that they would prefer a plan of partial reimburse ment through modifications of the present fiscal system under which Cuban producers are so heavily mulcted to the profit of Spain.

The Diplomatic Farce.

The Nation, remarking on the difficulty HAYES has had in getting men to accept foreign missions, which once were greedily sought, says that "the use made of many of these offices of late years has made them much less of a distinction than they used to be." Then it proceeds as follows:

"In fact, considering the changes the telegraph has wrought in the mode of conducting negotiations with foriegn powers and the impossibility of making diplo-macy a regular calling, it is a question whether the work of all the existing missions would not be best done by a single Minister, having his headquarters in Paris, free to travel about, and with Consuls-General under him in the

The absurdity of our attempting to keep up a diplomatic state abroad which shall stand comparison with the display and ostentation of the ambassadors of kings and queens and emperors has begun to strike common sense people. The waste of money such an aping of monarchical customs involves has also become apparent. The ridiculous or disgraceful figure cut at foreign courts by some of GRANT's ministers has unquestionably helped to lower the esteem in which such places were held in the old days, and the idea that their salaries are to be regarded as pensions for superannuated politicians and discouraged men of letters has not tended to elevate the dignity of the diplomatic appointments. Another notion, first made prominent during GRANT'S time-the era of the exaltation of vulgar riches-that only men with a pile of money to lavish on dinners and receptions were fit for ministers at the most elegant capitals, has had its influence in degrading the

standard of our diplomacy abroad. Therefore HAYES and his Secretary of State have again and again scoured the country "ithout success to get somebody to go to courts of the highest consequence The chosen men declined because St. Petersburg was too cold, or at London there was a bad odor about the United States diplomatic quarters. The senile Punto Welsh even resigned because it cost him more to live at London than in Philadelphia, though if he had stayed at the Court of St. James's we should have had our revenge against the Englishmen for the many bad turns they have done us. Even JAY GOULD was propitiated by the offer of a foreign mission to his raw young lieutenant-though Mr. Evants took care not to say where the mis-

sion should be. When now at last the mission once most coveted is offered to a leading man of letters, master nor the slave. The present law ar- he can hardly feel it to be the compliment it was regarded in the days before GRANT and HAYES. The successor of POKER SCHENCK, EDWARDS PIERREPONT, the kinsman of Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGE. and of Punto Welsh, that dreadful old bore, cannot enter London with the pride and satisfaction which an immediate successor of ABBOTT LAWRENCE and EDWARD EVERETT might have felt.

We have, however, a compensation for the

recent years. It leads people to correct the undue estimate once placed on its dignity and importance. We have never had and never have had occasion for any such game of diplomacy as that which is still played by the ambassadors of the rulers of the contiguous European nations. They belong to a school in which our ministers are not admitted and where they do not belong. Our relations with Europe are almost entirely commercial, and we have no care to be mixed up in its political intrigues, which do not concern us any more than our political affairs concern it. As a consequence, as the Nation says, "Americans of the right kind feel more keenly than they used to feel the duliness of life in a foreign capital, without a knowledge of the language or more than an official access to its best society, and without recognition by the diplomatic corps as professional brethren." If we have any serious political or international problem to solve, like that of the arbitration with England, the Minister at London at once reveals

his real insignificance. The time has therefore come for getting rid of our whole costly and unrepublican sham of foreign diplomacy, which, instead of increasing our reputation abroad, tends to lower it where it does not make us ridiculous in foreign eyes. So far as business needs foreign representation we require it, but no further; and the farce of our keeping up a pretence of grand ambassadorial state begins to grow as apparent in the United States as it has long been in Europe.

Striking a Good Track-A Promising Legislator.

The late FREDERIC HUDSON, who did much to exalt the character of American journalism, and especially the character of the New York Herald, used to say: "The ASTORS are a perfectly respectable family: they keep their names out of the newspapers, and quietly attend to their own busi-

But for Mr. Hupson's sad and untimely death he might have had an opportunity to observe that the ASTORS are capable of having their names in the newspapers without losing one particle of their standing, but, on the contrary, greatly enhancing their

reputation thereby. The Hon. W. W. ASTOR makes his appear ance in the Legislature as the champion of the rights of the people and the interests of the poor. He is expected to make a speech very soon, in the State Senate, in favor of five-cent fares for all the trains on the elevated railroads. Of course, the lobbyists of the railway companies will go to Albany to try to dissuade him; but it is believed that he will remain firm, and be is too rich as well as too conscientious to be bought off. It is understood that Mr. ASTOR entertains the opinion that the elevated railway con panies do not correctly understand their own interests; but that in the end they will be greatly enriched by a reduction of their

This may be so. It may be that most property owners take too narrow a view of their own interests. Large owners of houses, for instance, might be ultimately benefited certainly in the next world if not in this. by reducing their rents, the same as Mr. ASTOR proposes to reduce fares, just one

half. We hope Mr. Aston will give his earnesi attention to this great principle. He has struck upon a good track. It may be the subject has more branches than he has thought of. A reduction of fifty per cent. in rents would make so many people independent, comfortable, and happy, that Mr. As TOR, if he should bring it about, would be looked upon as a great public benefactor. tion with entire disinterestedness, for we do not suppose he himself lives in a hired house

A Chance for Some New Congressmen. In a raid on a gambling house on Monday night fifty-eight gamblers were captured. It is a pity their real names are not ascertained and published. It would constitute list from which both political parties might desire to make some selections for Congressmen at the next election.

Mr. BAYARD made his speech on the greenback question in the Senato yesterday, and incidentally explained to his colleagues that capital is the resultant of labor and frugality.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine administers what will probably prove to be the finishing blow to the so-called Fusionist Legislature by telling its members, and all others concerned, that it is no Legislature at all. The Justices declare unanimously that the only legal Legislature in the State is the one now sitting in the State House. This ought to be the end of the matter-at least until an appeal can be taken in an orderly and constitutional way to the people at the polls.

"The party," says a Republican, writing to THE SUN, "which possesses but one man available as a winning candidate for the Presidency is so bankrupt in brains and character that it should go into the hands of a receiver and reorganize on new capital. But it is not true that GRANT is the only man the Republicans can elect. So untrue is it that we Republi cans are obliged to take GRANT in order to win. he cannot be elected if nominated. The votes necessary to elect him or any other man President for a third term cannot possibly be ca joled or purchased from the men who fought down the rebellion and saved the Union and the Constitution; nor from their sons, or their

Forty-four lians of Chinese troops on the Kuldja, with twenty Englishmen to direct and help them, does not look well for Russian schemes in that direction. China may yet give Russia full employment in Asia, leaving alone Afghanistan and India.

Where is the "firm and unqualified adherence" of the Republicans of Pennsylvania sacredly piedged against a third term of the Presidency at their State Convention of 1875-'76? Has Don Camenon pocketed that as well as the machinery of his party in the Keystone State? We refuse to believe it. The morality and convictions of voters who don't live by getting office are not purchasable assets. The Republican party of Pennsylvania is full of honorable men, who will insist on the fulfilment of this pledge to the world made by

their Convention in '75-'76: "Resolved. That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the republic, which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvani in recognition of this law, are unatterably election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

The talk about BISMARCK's supposed conversion to the doctrine of disarmament ends in a German military bill increasing the army and the cost of maintaining it during years to come. The Chancellor must smile at this sudden change in the news about him and his policy.

The recent six days' walking match on the steamship Duke of Devonshire during her voyage from the Red Sen to Ceylon, though pronounced a success, is not worthy of general imitation. The two leading scores-149% miles and 147%-were certainly good, considering that it was a leisurely amateur walk, and not a night-and-day professional one, and that the track was the hard deck of a tessing ship, Brazil. On the other hand, the friends of degradation of our foreign diplomacy of even a day's match sometimes affords sport; Deck walking is an exercise to be encouraged-

but a week of such performances on a course kept clear is an imposition on those passengers with whom a little of that sort of thing goes s great way. It would be an added terror for cean voyages were the decks of steamers to be regularly turned into six-day walking tracks.

The reversal of the General Term by the Court of Appeals, in the Nichola case, hits the modern JEFFREYS very hard.

Southern Russia has been a granary for good part of Europe to draw from. The calamity that must have befallen Bussian crops may be imagined when the newspapers of St. Peters burg discuss the probability of importing American grain the coming spring. In talking of withdrawing all their troops

from Cabul to Jelalabad, the British authorities in India show sense; they may show better sense by actually withdrawing them. Had they refrained from forcing an embassy upon Cabul, here would have been no CAVAGNARI massacre. Undoubtedly the Afghan preparations to renew the campaign provoke this proposition of re-

A respected correspondent inquires why we oppose GRANT's commention for a Third Term, and yet predict that, if he is nominated, he will be defeated, and the Republican party disrupted.

We answer this question very willingly. We have no doubt that Guant will be beaten if he is nominated; but we desire not only to save our country from the calamity of setting aside that sacred unwritten law which limits the tenure of the Presidency to two terms for any one man, but also to save it from the misfor twne of having any man nominated for a third term by a great historical and patrictle party ike the Republicans.

M. POURNTER, a veteran functionary of the French War Office, upon being summoned, the other day, to produce his accounts, blew out his brains. They order these things otherwise in the United States. When Mr. BELEMAP, in the War Office, is summoned to say what he knows about post-traderships, he may step down and out, yet live in hope afterward.

And now some Californians are concluding hat their sea lions must go. These animals have hitherto been regarded as a local attraction of San Francisco, and the music they make as they congregate around Scal Rock, at the mouth of the harbor, has been heard with pride as well as pleasure. But when the Fish Commis-sioners estimate the sea lions and seals in that region to be thousands in number, and declare that " they catch more fish annually than all the nets of the flahermen," they appear too costly a luxury. California has of late given great atto fish culture. Last year alone the Fish Commission planted five million young salmon, half a million whitefish, and about a quarter of a million trout and catfieh in the waters of the State, besides two dozen female lobsters, with two million eggs attached, near the Golden Gate. After taking so much trouble with food fishes, naturally the heavy ravages of the sea lion excite indignation, especially among the fishermen. It will, however, re-quire an act of the Legislature to thin out the sea lions, as they are now protected.

Tekke-Turcomans at Dashberdi menace the line betwixt Chatte and Tchikislar. As these people have so often been reported queiled and crushed, it might be well to forego henceforth the report that the backbone of their rebellion

AMENDING THE THURMAN ACT.

Permitting the Investment of Other than Five Per Cent. Bouds in the Sinking Fund.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 .- Mr. McLane of Maryland has introduced in the House a bill mendatory of the Thurman act, approved May 7, 1878, and adjudged constitutional by the Supreme Court. Mr. McLane's bill has been referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads. nd a report is expected to be made to the House in favor of the passage of the measure the Thurman act and Mr. McLane's bill are as tollows: The former requires the establishment of a sinking fund, is which shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury United States bonds, preferably five per cents, unless for good reasons, which he must report to Congress, he deems it advisable to invest United States bonds of other denominations. The McLane bill permits the investment in the sinking fund of Government bonds of any denomination, or the first mortgage bonds of either the Central or Union Pacific roads, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prefer. The present law requires that on the 1st of February is each year there shall be carried to the credit of the sinking fund the one-hall for transportation, \$1,200,000, or five per cent, of the net carnings and the whole sum earned by it as compensation for services rendered the United States. The McLane bill provides that there shall be carried to the credit of the sinking fund from time to time, as settlements are made by the accounting officers of the Treasury, the same amounts as specified in the Treasury, the same amounts as specified in the Treasury, the same amounts as specified in the Treasury, the same amounts as required to Aprilland October in each year instead of on Feb. I annually, as they are now required to do. In addition to the present law the following section is incorporated in the bill:

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he hereign authorized to the sinking fund entertary to the sinking fund entertary structure. follows: The former requires the establishment

Senator Booth was particularly averse to the nomination because he desired the place for a man who would help to reflect him to the Senate. Mr. Morton is Consul at Honolulu at a salary of \$4.000. The blue book records Mr. Morton as having received his appointment from California. Under the act of March, 1875. Morton was appointed special agent of the Treasury Department at Alaska, his residence being Indiana, at a salary of \$3.650, and \$600 travelling expenses. Previous to receiving the position of special agent to Alaska Morton was in the employ of the fur seal company. The Finance Committee has learned that Morton was an actual residence of San Francisco, and has voted there. The salary of the Collector of Customs at San Francisco is \$7,000.

CHRIS. DEAN'S HEROIC ACT,

Working to Save his Companion while his

Own Leg was Burning to a Crisp. FRANKLIN, Pa., Jan. 26 .- One day last week, owing to the mistake of a telegraph operator, two freight trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad came into collision near Cameron Mills. Ohris, Dean was the engineer of one of the trains. Both he and his fireman were fastened beneath the wreck of their locomotive. Dean was held by one of his legs,
which was enught by the fire box of the engine.
His fireman was nearly buried under pieces of
the wreck. When the men were discovered,
Dean had managed to reach his tool box and
he was making every endeavor to extricate the
fireman, When he saw the men who had come
to their aid. Dean shouted:

"Help peor Jim! Never mind me!"
The fireman was extricated as soon as possible, in an unconscious condition. Dean was
then taken out. It was then ascertained that
during all the time he had been working to relieve his fireman the fire box was burning his
leg to a crisp. It was literally roasted from his
knee down, and had to be amputated. The
fireman died, but it is thought the brave engineer will recover. were fastened beneath the wreck of their loco-

neer will recover.

The Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 27.—The General Assembly nmenced its adjourned January session in this city this strong. Gov. Van Zandt delivered the annual messara showing a satisfactory condition of the affairs of the State. The receivts of the (chara) Treasury for 1876 were \$170.072; payments, \$703.211; and bonded debt, less anxing tund, \$1.852.402. The devemor recommends the extension to women of the right to vote on school questions. The devemor recommends a prohibitory instead of the present input law, the absolute of the trial subtilierate of the Anxional States of the Sta BRERMAN BEGINNING HIS FIGHT.

regarded Opposition to the Third Term. Mendquarters to be Opened in New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- In the holidays, while John Sherman was in New York, a meetng of Republicans who are opposed to the third term was held in the Custom Fouse Thirty gentlemen were present and s plan of opposition to the Grant movement was agreed upon. In pursuance of the programme then rranged a headquarters will be opened soon in New York city and a systematic campaign be gun. The immediate object is to divide, if pos-sible, the New York delegation to the Republian National Convention, Money in considerable sums has been contributed, and documents already prepared will be printed and circulated in all the Northern States. New York vili be literally covered with them. This novement is independent of the young Republican scratchers, who yet maintain their organization and are making themselves against the third term conspiracy. The effect of the letters from Profs. Seelye, Chadbourns James Freeman Clark, and others a Massachusetts, is noticeable here. It has given great encouragement to the opponents of the third term among Republicans, and an old and well-known Republican of New York left here last night very much encouraged to begin the organization of the anti-Grant movement in New York. In the mean time the Southern States are not being neglected. John sherman's canvass there is systematic and inelligent, and his friends report flattering suc cess. The Grant boomers are charging that therman is employing special agents of the Treasury in this work. They say that several men who have been appointed recently as spe cial agents are travelling in the South organiz ing Sherman clubs, under the guise of Grand Army of the Republic posts. They show a cir-cular, with John Sherman's likeness at the top, which they say one of those special agents uses in this business.

EX-GEN. FITE JOHN PORTER.

The Senate Bill for his Restoration to the Army-Mr. Logan Opposing It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. - Mr. Randolph Dem., N. J.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported to the Senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Fits John Porter, late Major-General United States volunteers and Colonel of the army. It recites the proceedings in the Porter case, and canets that R. B. Hayes be authorized to annul the findings and sentence of the equrt martial, if he shall deem it proper so to do. If he does so, he is authorized to restore Porter to the army, with the rank, rights, title, and privileges to which he would have been entitled if there had been no court martial. The position of Colonel, to which Porter shall thus be restored, shall be held by him as subscrummerary until a vacancy occurs, when he shall be assigned to the regiment to which it periams. But if Porter shall so elect, Hayes may retire him on rank of Colonel. In the event of Hayes so restoring him, there shall be paid Porter the pay and allowances of Major-General on the retired list from Jan. 28, 1863, the date of last payment, to Aug. 31, 1866, and the pay and allowances of a Colonel on the retired list, entitled to credit for twenty years' service, from Sept. 1, 1868, to the date of the passage of this act, and an appropriation sufficient to carry the act into effect is made.

Mr. Logan (Rep., I.), asked leave to make a minority report. He dissented in too from the preamble; first, that Hayes had no authority in law to organize the commission that examined the case, by taking ex parte testimony; second, that the proceedings of the court martial are not reviewable by Congress; that when a person is out of the army Congress has no power, or at least Congress will not pretend to pay him for the time he has been in the service of the country. He could be the country of the commission that examined the time he has been in the service of the country. He dissected to the bill on these grounds with others. The bill was placed on the calcular. Affairs, reported to the Senate the bill for the relief of Gen. Pitz John Porter, Inte Major-

NORDENSKJOLD IN JAPAN.

The Buddhist Temples and the Thuntres

the Japanese.

Prom the Openhagen Daglist.

Singapore, Nov. 29.—On the 13th of October the Vega dropped her anchor in the harbor of Kobe, and the next day we went by rail to the town of Ozaka, the second largest town in Japan, having a population of some 600,000 souls, but quite uninteresting. Two more hours by rail brought us to the town of Kioto, at one time the capital, with a population of faily 2,000,000 inhabitants while the population of faily 2,000,000 inhabitants while the population of the town at present barely reaches 250,000, or, including all the large villages in the neighborhood, purhaps 900,000 people. I first visited the mountain called Shogunistaka—i.e., the tomb of the Shoguns, According to tradition the Shoguns (Emperor) Kuwaniny Taenno moved his residence from the old capital, Narz, to Kloto, and then buried two wooden statues of famous Shoguns amid some trees which then covered the top of the mountain; and the people believe that if an enemy should attack kloto, these statues will shake the mountain and terrify the enemy.

I next visited the Chiom Temples, founded some 700 years ago by the Iodo sectarians. The principal entrance is 150 feet high, and the upper gallery contains 17 idois, representing the different bad human passions. The interior of the temple is very splendid—rather too gorgeous with gilding. In the yard stands a large

some 700 years ago by the Idod sestarians. The principal entrance is 150 feet high, and the carried to the present and the whole sum carned by it a carning and the whole sum carned by it and the work of the sum carned by it and from time to time, as settled in the little of the sinking fund and the carning and from time to time, as settled in the little of the sinking fund and the carning and from time to time, as settled in the little of the sinking fund and the little state of the sinking fund and the little state of any moneyain the treasury of the little state of any moneyain the treasury of the little state of any moneyain the treasury of the little state of the sinking fund and the little state of any moneyain the treasury of the little state of any moneyain the treasury of the little state of any moneyain the treasury of the little state of any moneyain the treasury of the little state of any moneyain the tr

against Satsuma in 1876, we returned to Kioto, where the theatres were open for the first time during the last hundred days, on account of the choiers.

As a rule only men are allowed to act on the Japanese stage, but in one theatre only women appeared, who, however, did not recite their parts, the text of the play being read aloud by a man who was seated on one side of the theatre, and who in a wonderful manner changed his voice and intonation. It is the fashion on the Japanese stage to speak in a nasal, nearly crying tone, and most of the plays represent court intrigues or murders and abductions committed by the Daimios. On the next day an excursion was made on the river Oigawa, and some lovely and picturesque scenery was seen. In the evening a visit was paid to the Governor of Kioto to obtain his permission to visit the Gosho, or Imperial palnee, which is surrounded by high brick walls with three portals, of which the one toward the south, called Nammon, is only opened when the Mikado honors the eastle with a visit. Among the many appointments in the palace may be mentioned the Shishinden, or throne room, and the Kogosho, or audience ehamber. In the garden, called the Ogaku Monsho, is to be found a separate building containing, first, the study of the Mikado; secondly, three apartments, called Omima, where the Mikado receives ladies of high rain with the following curious ceremonies. The three rooms do not communicate with each other.

The lady steps into the first room and speaks through thowail to the courtiers, who are placed in the second room, and who in their turn repeat the words of the lady by speaking through the wall into the sing those, the next building is the Oisane Golen, containing the goraced with paintings in where colors. The next building is the Oisane Golen, containing the goraced with apartiness of the Mikado; are predicted, and the Koochun Pavilion, in which the fressees and wall paintings are considered by connoisseurs to be unique, Hence a long covered passage leads to the apartments

the magnifieent Imperial silk manufactories, a colossal statue of Buddha carved in wood, the colossal statue of Budding carven in worth temple Sanyusangende, containing no fewe than 33,333 tides, and having assisted at a pie nic in the Suma Temple, the Vegg's party pro-ceeded on the return voyage on the 18th of Osto ber. Lieut. Howolard.

NEW RAILROAD SCHEMES.

The Broadway Houte-A New Double-Tra Cross-Town Line.

Another project for a surface railroad in Broadway, from the Battery to Central Park, is said to be on foot, and it is said David Dudles Field is preparing a bill to be presented to the Legislature authorizing the construction of

such a road. Mr. Field said yesterday: "Without saying whether there is or is not such a bill being drawn, you must perceive that if I am engaged in such a work your inquiry would relate to my clients' business."

Dr. Henry Draper, who is acting for the Palmer estate, which comprises a large amount of property in Broadway, said; "I have not heard of this particular project, but similar ones have been on foot for years. I do not think that the use of Cortlandt Palmer's name is authorized. Whenever I have been applied to for my alguature to sanction a Broadway railroad l have uniformly refused, unless I could be made sequainted with the details, exactly where the track was proposed to be placed, &c. That has generally ended the matter. If the Fields are in this new plan, of which I have no knowledge, it may be the entering wedge for an elevated railway on Broadway. If there has been any petition circulated I have not heard of it. But sometimes, you know, petitions are got up by getting subscriptions for some popular object and pasting the names on the end of a petition for something that is not so desirable as the object for which the petitioners signed. Possibly the first public information of this bill will be when it is presented to the Lagislature."

Ex-Police Commissioner DeWitt C. Wheeler, Cortlandt Palmer, ex-Senators Dorsey, Patterson of South Carolina and Barnum of Connecticut, ex-Gov, McCormick of Colorado, and others have sent a paper of incorporation to Albany to be filled with the Secretary of State, and will soon ask the permission of the City sequainted with the details, exactly where the Albany to be filed with the Secretary of State, and will soon ask the permission of the City Council to built a surface road from the North River, foot of Forty-second street, down Twelfth avenue to Thirty-fourth street through that street to Tenth avenue, down Tenth avenue to Thirty-second street, and through that street to First avenue, un First avenue to Thirty-third street and to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. The route sise includes a branch from the junction of Thirty-second street and Lexiniton avenue, through that avenue to Forty-first street, and thence into Park avenue and up to the Grand Central Depot. The capital of the company is fixed at \$250,000, and it is understood that it proposes to operate a double-track road along the route described with "bob-tail" cars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this the elevated railroad bump in Franklin square. anutes' interval in the fog. Undoubtedly this is true. but people must come down town mornings even if there is teg, and two minute trains do not more than accommo-date the down-town travel mornings. When the railroad date the down-town travel mornings. When the railroad company first began running four-car trains, they put on each train our mornings conductor and three put on each train our mornings conductor and three insteads. Then one by the train conductor and three platform of the train. When the train came to a stop its duty was to signal the following train to swinging a red light at night or a red flag by day. In case the train stopped on a curve das otten happened in case of a block on the roads, the rear brakeman would walk back around the curve and signal an approaching train.

Some time age the congany reduced their force of brakemen, and now there is no one of the rear of a tour car train, and it is very difficult to tell in the dark or log y looking at the tall lights, whether a train is moving or not. While the company kept a man on the rear platform of the train of the contract the tall into the contract the rear blate of four, and any number of narrow escapes.

Four cars are also too heavy a weight for the light en-New York, Jan. 22, 1880.

Skirmishing Over the Post Route Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27,-Mr. Cook (Dem., Ga.) out postal service on all such routes when the publ

Mr. Blount (Bem., Ga.) rose to a point of order against the bill. Its purpose was to relieve the Postmasser-General of all restraint, and to allow him to put star route service to any amount.

Mr. Monev (Bem., Miss.) contended that the bill made no approprinten, and therefore did not tall within the objection of the gentleman from Georgis (Mr. Blount).

Mr. Speer (Delm., tin.) argued that the point of order was not well taken. He declared himself in favor of the star service, which had been too long neglected.

The Speaker sastained the point of order, and Mr. Cook then withdrew the hill to prevent its being sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Evasion of the Tariff Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Large delegations of hoop iron manufacturers and iron importers are in the city, and they will be given a hearing to-morrow by John Sherman and Assistant Secretary French in relation the collection of duty on hoop iron. It is alleged that the importers have for some time been importing hoop iron, cut in short strips and punched with holes, as a duty of thirty-five per cent ad valorem, as iron not otherwise specified. The duty on hoo tron of the kind which, it is alwaed, the importers are bringing in under false precised, is a cent and a quarter a nound. The importers claim, however, that their importations are perfectly lead and proper, and that they are in nowise evading the tariff. The manufacturers have once been beaten in the lower court, and they will appear before John Sherman to endeavor to have its decision reversed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the verdict and judgment recovered in the Circuit Court for the Eastern Ditrict of Arkansas by Martha Mason, the natural daughter of Elisha Wortl Martin asson, the natural daughter of Elisha Worthing, ton by a slave mother, to recover compensation for services rendered to the said Worthington during his lineaue, in thinliment of an alleged promise made by him to her before his death. The judgment was affirmed, on the ground that the record shows no error of which the Supreme Court could take notice.

Army Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Army Appropriation bill will probably be ready to report to the full Com-mittee on Appropriations next week. The bill will promittee on Appropriations next week. The bill will plus vide for the army on its present basis of 25,000 enhated men, and no changes or reforms will be suggested. Any attempt to increase or diminish the numerical force of the army will be opposed by the Committee. The Committee on Military Affairs are preparing the usual bill for the reorganization of the army.

The City Finances.

The Commissioners of Accounts have sent to the Mayor and to the Common Council their annual re-port concerning the Finance Department's transactions for the year ending Nov 30, 1879. That department received in that year \$73,483,783,55, and paid out \$73,100.

(88) 48. The aggregate stock and found debt of the city on
Nov. 59, 1979, was \$150,285,489,77, and the aggregate
amount of city and county stocks and bonds held on that
day by the brinking Fund Commissioners for the redemption of the debt was \$13,235,235,77. The report shows
that the Sukking Ended \$2,401,302,570 the year, and
that the Sukking Ended \$2,401,302,570 the year, and
that the Sukking Ended \$2,401,302,570 the year, and
that the Sukking Ended \$2,401,501,402,750.

From the World's Account of Mrs. Springue's Dinner to Mrs. Another was a chocolate cake wrapped in its fiver paper, upon which pranted a silver goat drawing miniature basket of fruits.

We Must Not Despair of the Republic. A splendid ship the ocean sails,

ell built, well found, and ably manned; She weathers all the flercest gales,
And comes at last in sight of land;
When wind and wave have ceased their strife, A leak is found that risks her life. The hardy crew are tried and true,

And swear to save the ship and freight; So manually their work they do That they detent the will of fate; The task is bard, the time is short. But safe they bring the ship to port. A noble building, tall and strong,

Is filled with rich and costly goods:

Men marvel how it stands so long Against the stress of storms and thools; The storm has ceased, the owners find The lotty structure undermined. Though walls may crack, and beams may drop, time is this for sloth or fright;

They stoutly shore the building up. And work by day and watch by might And then, forgetting food and sleep. Make the foundations broad and deep. A grand republic, fair and great. Whose fight of freedom shines afar. Endures the hardest blows of fate.

Through civil strife and foreign war: But then insideous fraud appears. to overthrow the work of years. Her freemen rally, strong and brave,

To check the evil at its source: Resolved that what their fathers gave Shall not be lost by fraud or force; The light of freedom shines once more, With brighter tastre than before The ship will sink beneath the deep,

That has a weak or careless crow And if the building's owners sleep.
In vain their daily work they do;
And if the freemen fall to rise. The great republic surely dies.

Dan't irritate your longs with a studiors, couch , when a remedy safe, and certain as Dr. Jayne's Executant can be so easily procured. Sore direct and longs are specially belief by it.—Ada.

BUNREAMS.

Miss Kruse reproved a man who jostled her, in Galena, lowa, by throwing perper into his ryea.

—The Goldsmiths' Company of London

now give prizes, open to competition, for designs in plate,
—An Ypsilanti brother and sister desire to marry, and their parents have joined in asking for a beense; but the law of the State forbids such a minor.

-Howard L. Smith, a Boston negro, finds imself rewarded by a bequest of \$27,000 from a Battle

-Mrs. Williams, aged 16, has applied for a divorce, at Karsas City, from a man whom she married when she was 12. She intends to go into wedlock spain a soon as she gets tree

-A young girl, at Sandy Hill, N. Y., ran into the office of a staid old bawver, kneed him, and said that she accepted his offer of marriage, though he hadn't ando say. She had gove crazy.

-An Indian at San Diego, Cal., was told that a voice through the telephone was that of the great Spirit, and when it said, "Give up those stolen horses,"

is immediately contessed that he was a thief.

The Presbyterian Union of Cleveland has voted that no Christian can consistently read San-day newspapers, but has expressed no opinion on Manday morning newspapers, which are made on Sunday. -Two miles of railroad have been built on the ice, crossing the St. Lawrence River at Montreal

The ties and stringers are late flat, and then water is pumped between them to breeze, thus making a solid bed. -Twin brothers at Evergreen, Ala., were et only slike in looks, but so equal in strength that a wresting match was arranged as a test. This did not settle the question, however, for one was thrown on his head and killed at the beginning of the contest

-Judgment in the Garibaldi divorce case has been published. The Court of Apreal, reversing the decision of the Court of First Lostance, declares three po-Garibaldi and Giaseppina Esmooddi free from the martage celebrated at Como on the 21th of January, 1800 -The Widow Van Cottbegan revival work

on trial for a week, in Pailedelphia, with the understand-ing that her pay and length of stay should depend upon her degree of success. She more than satisfied expects. tion, and may remain there during the rest of the winter -At the sound of a pistol shot in a fight at

a ball, in Lac Verse, New Mexico, the juniter turned off the gas, believing that darkness would step the row. But he was mistaken. Pistols continued to go off without aim, but so damagingly that one man was killed by seven bullets, and many were tess seriously hit. -The Duchess of Edinburgh has three

children who have all magnificent blue eyes, and are as free from any Auspirien of codling as the severest dis-ciplinarian could desire. The eldest, Prince Alfred, is a rreat, plump, handsome, five-year-old boy. Princest Marie is three years old, 'sir, and with a wealth or snany curis. The youngest is unnamed and yet in the crastle. —Father Bent acquired an uncontrollable. ppetite for strong drink while paster of a Reman Cathohe church at Covington, Ky., and was, after repeated warnings, suspended by his bishop. In all other case onto he was a good man, and four mouths ago, as he seemed to have reformed, he was given a pastorate at Lexing-ton. But a final spice, at Cincinnati, resulted in his drath-

-The fine collection of theatrical pore traits at the Garrick Club, London, has recently received a valuable addition in the water-color drawings representing the late Charles Mathewa in 116 different charac-ters. These pictures, which line the lobby leading to the strangers' room, were purchased at the Mathews unlo and presented to the Garrick Club by Mr. Robert Waisers. -The estimated numbers of religious des nominations among the English speaking communities throughout the world are: Eniscopalizms, 18,000,000; Methodists, 16,000,000; Roman Catholics, 18,000,000; Presbyterians, 10,250,000; Baptists, 8,000,000; Congrega-

ious sects. 1,500,000; no particular religion, 8,508,000 Total, 83,000,000. -Prof. Colladon of Geneva has effected an mportant improvement in the ingenious contrivance for mabling deaf mutes to hear through the teeth, lately discovered in this country. For the india rubber appara-tus used by the American inventor, which is somewhat contly, the Professor substitutes a piece of elastic card-board. By this simple expedient deaf nucles are enabled bear voices and distinguish the notes of a pian-

donalists, 6,000,000; Unitarians, 1,000,000; minor relig

... To those who would alter the character of street locomotion, an incident which is just reported from Paris may be mentioned with advantage. For some time past steam tramway cars have run from the Bastille to Mount Parnasse railway station, and the line in a ertain way has proved a success. But Paris, like Lon ion, is not built altogether on solid ground, and a day of two since an engine while dragging its load suidenly dis-appeared into the catacomie below. Happily, the car with the passengers remained above.

-Planche, the celebrated dramatic author, still gay, lively, and fond of society, though in his eighty-third year. In 1854 he was appointed Ronge Crais Forsistant, and figures at the head of all the Queen's processions at royal weddings, &c. He began as a dramatist when only 22 years old. During the next fifteen years he wrote 76 pieces, and has since added 100 to the list. He wrots "The Brigand," in which the late Mr. Wallack, with the song, "Gentle Zitella," made such a hit at Drury Lane and at his theatre here.

-It is an error to suppose that Chinese of the wealthier classes make their meals off the almost illimitable number of strange dishes which we read of in books of travel. These dishes exist and appear a official banquets, which, however, do not give a more correct idea of Chinese cooking than a public dinner is London or Paris would of the achieve good chef here could accomplish for a small party of gours ers of the kind described are generally given at restaurants in China, which, contrary to the general custom, have two, and even three at-

public room being on the ground floor, and private rooms. -The number of desertions from the Brits ish army during the year just ended, although large in comparison with any other European army, shows a very large diminution as compared with 1878. During 1878 the total number of desertions is stated to have been 5,840. During 1878, when a war was apprehended with nama, the total number of desertions advertised was CHOO. In the gigantic armies of France and Germany 300 desertions in the year is an outside figure. It is not considered creditable that, in an army enlisted by voluntry enrollment, the number of descritons should exceed

so vastly the number of conscripts who shake off the irk

some yoke of military service. -A writer describing Nassau, N. P., in the London Quees says: "The subsqueous gardens of the Bahamas are one of the most interesting scenes imaginable and more than fulfil any ideas that facey may create about them. They are really fairy gardens, for far down in the clear green water wave brilliant sea grass, flowers, and vines, while many species of fish, varying in hue and size from the green and goiden minnows not two ounces in weight, perhaps, to the ponderous jew dish, clad in a cost of silver must, and weighing over nec hun-dred pounds dash through the stratebery or plantility float in a grotto. Conches in which pantish pearls are con-cealed may also be found there, and with them nearly every species of shell fish indigenous to tropical sees."

-The experiment of presenting "The Merchant of Venice" in its entirety, and not in the abridged form, which makes Shipek conspictions, was tried last season at the Philadelphia Chestnut Street Theatre. The result was a great success, though Shipek became comparatively as upor dinner, and was played by a stock actor. Somewhat the same plan has just been tried there with "Hamlet." Great care was bestowed on the scenery and costumes, and all the paris were given to good performers, except that House was acted by the manager of the theatre, who is an amateur on the stage. The Philadelphia newspapers agree that the ale tempt is a failure. "The Merchant of Venice" proved; rithout a dominant Skylink, to be an interesting and enertaining play; but "Hamlet," without a strong Hooset,

is exceedingly unsatisfactory.
—It may be considered a good thing to be a member of the Theatre Francis. Recent statisfic show that the share of M. Got in the profits of last year amounted to 70,000 francs; that of M. Coquelin, to Co. 20 francs; that of M. Delaunay, to 68 000 francs, while MM. Pebvre, Thiron, Worms, and Mandon't drew 60,000 france, each. Mile. Sarah Bernhardt heads the indies with 62,000 france; Mme. Madeleine Broban, Mme. Favart. and Mile. Jonassin come next with 60,000 france, and Mile. Croizette with 55,000 france. All this is quite inde-pendent of what is gained during holiday time and by private representations. By way of comparison it may e mentioned that Bachel, when she was first engaged at the Théatre Français, received 4.050 francs a vear, and when in 1810 she sent in an altimatum demanding 27,000 francs fixed, a benefit, and two months' leave. these terms, though accepted, were considered exorbitant,

-According to the Moscow Gazette, the following curious incident occurred in St. Petersburg & few doys ago: "Rigorous efforts are being made by the Bussian coclesiastical authorities to counterpot the spread of Nihiliam. One of the priests strached to the lange Cathedral lately defivered a sermon in condemna-tion of the revolutionary propagandists, and a day or two afterward he was surprised to receive at his house a visit from three young men who expressed a great destre to make his personal acquaintance. The pricat suspented there was something wrong, and before asking them in, took the precaution of sending for an attendant to be present during the interview. In the presence of this person the three men informed the priest that, in his sermon delivered in the Isaac Cathedral, he had result \$ the better representatives of the young generation, and that they had come to ask him never to repeat anything of the kind again. On the priest's replying that he should always preach what his conscience dictated, one of the se assessing in time and prescribed the scapping out of his hand. The other two stronged a group, but all the servants in the home making their adhearance, the better representatives of the managementation were marched.

off to the police station "